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OBSERVATIONS OF THE TRANSIT OF *MERCURY*,
NOVEMBER 10, 1894, AT THE CHABOT
OBSERVATORY.

BY CHARLES BURCKHALTER.

Contacts III and IV of the transit of Mercury were observed at this observatory with the 8-inch equatorial, with power of 200.

Contacts I and II were lost on account of a dense fog, the Sun not being visible until 9:30 A.M.

The following gives the times expressed in Pacific Standard time, 8 hours slow of Greenwich :

Contact III. $1^{\text{h}} 11^{\text{m}} 39^{\text{s}}.0$

IV. $1^{\text{h}} 13^{\text{m}} 18.5$

The seeing at contact III was fair, and I consider the observation reliable. The seeing at contact IV was very poor, and a $\pm$ error of 3 to 5 seconds must be admitted.

OAKLAND, November 14, 1894.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE TRANSIT OF *MERCURY*,
NOVEMBER 10, 1894, AT ST. HELENA, NAPA
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

BY ALLEN F. GILLIHAN.

[Abstract.]

Contact I. $19^{\text{h}} 57^{\text{m}} 27^{\text{s}}$ P. S. T. Seeing very poor, the Sun is low, though the sky is clear.

Contact II. $19^{\text{h}} 58^{\text{m}} 42^{\text{s}}$ P. S. T. Both contacts I and II are not well determined.

Contact III. $1^{\text{h}} 11^{\text{m}} 30^{\text{s}}$ P. S. T. Seeing much better; *Mercury* is intensely black. No circle of light noticed; the black drop was seen.

Contact IV. $1^{\text{h}} 13^{\text{m}} 14^{\text{s}}$ P. S. T.

The observations above were made with a 3-inch equatorial refractor, as follows : I and II were observed by projection,